

THE MAKING OF CADIA MINE, SMELTER AND VILLAGE

Part 3 – Further Cadia Family Histories

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Webmaster, Cornish Association of NSW

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1. Introduction

In the preparation of Cadia History Part 2, there are mentions of extensions of the Blood and Holman families which needed to be treated separately in the first instance. This situation also applied to the Webb and Faull families. Part 3 will cover those family extensions.

There are also other families for whom the author has gathered information in contact with descendants. Some of these contacts developed from the availability of a copy of a Petition seeking to have a post office established at Cadia. The Petition was sent to the Post Master General in Sydney in 1868, with a long list of signatures of people who lived at or near Cadia.

Some information from direct contact with descendants has been gleaned on each of the families of surnames Bargwanna, Gill, Grinsted, Johns, Kerr, Northey, particularly when there was evidence of their residence in or near Cadia.

2. Northey/Trenberth/Evans Family History

In September 2001, the author received an email from Ann Manley of Narraweena NSW drawing attention to an error in the name of her 3xGGM in the register of burials, listed at the site of the new Cadia Garden of Remembrance Cemetery on the day of its opening. The incorrect listing stated that Patricia Evans died on 16 August 1879, aged 60 years and was buried at the Cadia Cemetery. The correct name was Peternell Evans.

In a subsequent exchange of emails, Ann Manley provided transcripts of marriage and death certificates for Robert Northey and Peternell Whitford Trenberth who were married in Cornwall, and died at Cadia. As a widow after the death of Robert Northey at Cadia, Peternell Northey married John Evans, a widower and also a miner at Cadia, on 26 August 1869. In addition, Ann provided a transcript of the marriage of Ann Northey, daughter of Robert and Peternell Northey, to William Henry Bartle Cock, a miner at Cadia. They were Ann's 2xGGparents.

A more detailed story of the Northey/Trenberth/Evans family history has been provided to the author on 3 February 2004 with all Ann Manley's research up to 1 February 2004. That information is presented in the file Cadia History 4 as it confirms more of the connections of the associated families with Cadia.

2.1 Robert Northey and Peternell Whitford Trenberth

Robert Northey was born about 1820 at Gwennap CON, son of Robert Northey (miner) and his wife Mary. Peternell Whitford Trenberth was born about 1819 at Gwennap CON, daughter of William Trenberth and Ann nee Whitford.

Robert Northey (miner) married Peternell Whitford Trenberth (tailor) on 24 November 1838 at Gwennap Parish Church in Cornwall. Both were minors at that time and were living at Carharrack. Both made their marks and the witnesses were Richard Dunstone and Edward Whitburn. Robert Northey, father of the groom, was shown as a miner. Peternell's father had been a miner but was deceased.

Robert and Peternell Northey emigrated to Australia on board the "Lobelia" which departed from Plymouth on 8 November 1862 and arrived in Sydney on 14 February 1863. With them were eight of their children, including Ann Northey, the 2xGGM of Ann Manley. No further information was supplied about the children or on the movements of the Northey family, until they arrived at Cadia and Robert took up his work as a miner.

Robert Northey, miner, died on 3 July 1866 aged 46 at Cadia, from a disease of the kidneys and four months of debility, stated as the cause of death by J.B. Beatty. The informant for the registration of death was Robert Northey, son. In the registration, the surname was spelt "Northie". The witnesses for the registration were G. Bailey and M. Willis. The burial service was conducted by Rev. C.W. Rigg, Wesleyan Methodist. There were children of the marriage listed on the death certificate.

2.2 Peternell Whitford Northey and John Evans

Peternell Northey was a widow and John Evans a miner and a widower when they married at Orange on 26 August 1869 in a Wesleyan Methodist Ceremony. The usual place of residence for both was given as Cadia. John Evans signed the record of marriage. Finding the marriage of Peternell Northey must have been a problem for descendants because she was registered as "Petynell Whitfur Northey" in the presence of witnesses, Jonathan Olver and Maria Waterhouse.

Peternell Evans died on 16 August 1879 at Cadia, stated to be aged 60 years. She was buried at Cadia on 17 August 1879. She was seen by a doctor, J.F. Codrington, on 10 August 1879 suffering "apoplexy". The informant for the registration was her grandson, W. Cock (of whom more below). This is the lady who was listed incorrectly as "Patricia Evans" on the Cadia Garden of Remembrance list.

2.3 Ann Northey and William Henry Bartle Cock

Ann Northey was born on 7 June 1846 at Todpool, Kenwyn CON, in the registration district of Truro. Robert Northey was the father and the mother was listed as Peternal Whitford Northey formerly Tremberth, living at Todpool, Kenwyn CON.

Ann Northey married William Henry Bartle Cock (miner) on 5 May 1864 at Cadiangullong. As Ann was under the age of twenty one years, the consent of the father of the Bride was given to their marriage. The witnesses were Robert Northey who signed and Mary Northey who made her mark.

3. Gill/Douglass/Bargwanna Family History

Although the actual arrival of William Gill in New South Wales has yet to be found, his death certificate indicates that was said to have been in Australia for 30 years. As a start, this had

meant that he may have arrived sometime around 1854. He was listed as a miner and it is known that his father was Joseph also a miner who might have worked at Wheal Zion in Cornwall and lived in or near Chacewater.

With this rather scanty information, it is possible that an entry in the 1841 UK Census may give some further clues. In the Powder Enumeration District and the Kea Ecclesiastical Parish, at a village named Chacewater, there is an entry for Joseph Gill as head of the household, aged 46 years and a Copper Miner by occupation. His wife was Grace, aged 40. There were seven children named: Jane (F, 16), Eliza (F, 14), Joseph (M, 12), William (M, 9), Hanah (F, 6), Bathsheba (F, 4) and Grace (F, 1). Also with the family on that enumeration day, there were three others at that house – Jane Northey, servant (19); James Waters, Copper Miner (22); and Mary Waters, Independent (20). All were listed as born in Cornwall. It is interesting to see the surname Northey in this context as it also appears in this Part of the Cadia History

The Gill family descendants gathered that William may have been working as a miner at the “Zion Mine”. William was believed to have come to Australia “under his own steam”, boarding a ship at Plymouth. No further information seemed to produce any definite finds during research to date. There is also the family story that William’s brother Joseph also came to Australia though not at the same time.

Whatever his mode and date of arrival, William Gill’s first recorded presence in New South Wales was his marriage to Mary Jane Douglass in a tent atop a hill overlooking the gold mining village of Sofala (Christ Church, Sofala) on 18 November 1856. The ceremony was performed by a Reverend Palmer, a goldfields minister, according to the rites of the Church of England. It should be noted however that William and Mary Jane were devoutly Methodist.

At that time, William was resident at Patterson’s Point (between Sofala and Hill End). Mary Jane Douglass was the daughter of Charles and Mary J. Douglass. Both parents were born on Australian soil in the Lower Hawkesbury. Mary Jane had accompanied her father to the goldfields, leaving behind the family farm in the Hawkesbury. Mary Jane had met William Gill whilst both were ‘residents’ of the tent community at Patterson’s Point.

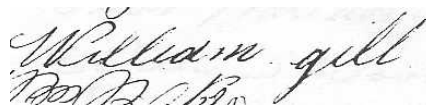
Their first child, Elizabeth, was born on 11 Feb 1858 at New Zealand Point not far from Sofala/Hill End and William was recorded as gold miner. A son William was born on 4 Dec 1860 at New Zealand Point. Shortly thereafter, the Gill family left the Turon Valley for the goldfields at Forbes where the gold rush in full swing. Baby William died in Forbes on 15 Oct 1862. He was one of the first to be buried in the ‘new’ cemetery in Forbes. William Snr was working the South Lead, located near the present day intersection of Grenfell and Lawler Streets in Forbes. This shaft was the first to be put down in Forbes. By 1862, the Forbes goldrush had begun to peter out, probably providing the impetus for the family to move to Cadia.

Their third child, Maria, was born in Cadiangullong on 2 April 1864. If the 1863 Post Office Petition was in deed signed by William Gill, the family would have already arrived there before the 1863 Petition was being formulated. Another daughter, Mary Jane, was born in Cadia on 15 Aug 1866. William made a conditional purchase of land at Benaree in 1868, making it probable that the family left Cadia at about that time. In the 1872 Greville’s Postal Directory,

William Gill received mail at both Cadia and Benaree, no doubt because he needed to supplement the family income by doing work at the Cadia Mine.

The children born in Benaree were: William (31 Jan 1840), Eliza (31 Jul 1872), Grace Matilda (29 Aug 1875), Joseph Charles (29 Nov 1877), Sarah Ellen (20 Apr 1880).

William Gill was employed as a miner at the Cadiangullong mine. In compiling the material for this Cadia History, the author has been provided with the 1863 Petition about the need for a Post Office at Cadia. The long list of signatures to this Petition included the name of William Gill in good handwriting, making it definite that he was in Cadia at that time.



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William Gill". Below the signature, there is a date "1863" written in a smaller, less legible hand.

The signature did not have a mark and initials alongside it to indicate that the entry was made by another person for William Gill. This is surprising to William's descendants as they understood that he did not read or write. Certainly a cross was entered when he was informant for the birth of a child.

In the Greville's Postal Directory for 1872, there is a listing for William Gill at Cadia as a miner and again at Benaree near Springside where his occupation was given as farmer. He stayed in that area until his death at Benaree on 7 Jun 1884. He had an active role in the community and was a member of the Ark of Springside Lodge No. 155 of the Independent Order of Good Templars.



William was closely associated with the Eslick family, no doubt through both mining and farming. Mary Jane Gill married George Eslick in 1899 in the Orange district. George Eslick

was the son of Richard Harris Eslick who had also been a Cornish miner. Other members of William Gill's family married in the areas around Orange though some did so further afield.

Elizabeth married William Henry Daniel (miner) at Springside on 19 June 1878. William Henry Daniel was born in 1858, at sea just off the coast of Adelaide to James Daniel and Harriet nee Thomas, formerly of St Austell CON. Their first child was born at Springside in 1879 and shortly thereafter the family moved to Nymagee. A second daughter Mary Jane was born there in Sep 1881 and Elizabeth died twelve days after the birth. She was buried in the cemetery at Hillston. William Henry promptly packed up his two young daughters and returned to the Orange district. In Orange, William Henry met and married Harriet Fuller, daughter of Edward Fuller and Sabina Jane nee Baker, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Anson Street, Orange on 16 Feb 1883. Their first child, Harriett, was born at Icely on 5 Nov 1883. Ada (1885) and Isaac James (1887) were born at Cadia. Emily (1889) and Grace (1891) were born at a place unknown. Another daughter, Blanche Una, was born in 1894 at Cumnock and a son, William Henry, in 1896 at Molong. The family must have moved back to Cadia as Edith Lois was born on 17 Nov 1898 at Cadia, followed by Charlotte A. on 17 Mar 1901. Harriett, wife of William Henry Daniel, died of 'tuberculas, meningitis, phythisis' on 8 May 1902 at Cadia. She was buried at the Cadia cemetery.

The author is grateful to Mr Peter Miles for providing this data to Mrs Bishop who has forwarded it on with her own information. Mr Miles is descended from William Henry Daniel's daughter Ada.

Maria married David John Wenban of Millthorpe (blacksmith, saddler and coachbuilder in 1886.

Eliza married Herbert V. Crossman at Woollahra (Sydney) in 1902.

Grace M. married James P. Gallagher in Sydney in 1908.

Joseph Charles married Susan Doyle at Bathurst in 1915.

Sarah E. married Archibald J. Donaldson at Orange in 1909.

When William Gill died in 1884, his wife Mary Jane was left to cope with the upbringing of young children. One daughter Elizabeth had been married and the next two married in the five years thereafter. William, the eldest son, seems to have left home early and was heard of in Tasmania long after. Nevertheless, there were three daughters and a son who were under the age of 13 when William died. Descendants of Mary Jane Gill could only say that she seemed to have married a Mr Thomas Bargwanna though she was buried in 1924 in Orange as Mary Jane Gill, despite her death being registered under the surname Bargwanna. The author recognised that surname Bargwanna and that resulted in another part of the Gill story.

3.1 The Bargwanna Surname

From his early days in South Australia, the author had been aware of the unusual surnames that were found among Cornish communities in that State. He learnt quite early in his own family history searches that such surnames stemmed from the old Cornish language. Two in his memory were Andrewartha (pronounced andre-wortha) and Bargwanna that had started out its life as Baragwanath (pronounced bara-gwanath) and been contracted. To have an email which associated the name Bargwanna with the name Gill brought back memories of reading about it somewhere.

In the early 1990s, the author had a letter from a lady in Western Australia asking if he, as a member of the Cornish Association of NSW, had come across the name Bargwanna. It was from Lynette Litfin nee Bargwanna in Denmark WA; she was writing the story of her ancestry. In 1995, the book was published by Access Press, Northbridge WA (ISBN 0 949 795 94 1): "Please Spell That Name Again – A History of the Bargwannas in Cornwall and Australia". Indeed, the surname Gill was linked with Bargwanna in the book. Lynette Litfin entered in the signed copy the following text: "I hope you gain as much from this book as I did in putting it together". This Cadia History will show that she was right to suspect that the author would gain from the book. In what follows, her help with the family history is greatly acknowledged.

3.1.1 James and Caroline Bargwanna

In the Gwennap Parish Church in the Redruth district, James Bargwanna married Caroline Jewry (Jory) on 31 December 1840. James could both read and write but Caroline made her mark X. James was the sixth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Bargwanna (nee Barrett), christened at the Parish Church on 10 May 1818. Thomas Bargwanna was a tin miner and James became one also. Caroline was the second child of Henry and Ann Jewry, baptised in 1822. She was from Trevarth, a small hamlet near Gwennap.

At the time of the marriage, James was living in Carharrach, a village between Redruth and Falmouth where there were many mines at that time. In the 1841 Census for the district of Trevarth, James and Caroline and their first child George were living with Caroline's brother. Caroline was 20 years of age and James 25 years. They had a further two children, Thomas and Elizabeth. In the period around 1840, trade difficulties had arisen for mining companies in Cornwall. James had already seen several of his immediate relatives depart overseas to places such as Chile, Mexico and America. Several of James' mining friends were talking about going to Australia, particularly to South Australia and possibly New South Wales.

They made their journey from Gwennap to Plymouth to board the *Harbinger* for NSW and departed on 16 October 1848. At this date, James, Caroline and son George (age 8) could all read and write and Thomas (age 4) could read. Elizabeth was only 2 years old. The ship arrived in Sydney on 12 February 1849.

One can only presume that James and Caroline decided to go to good land over the Blue Mountains because their next child, James, was born at Blackmans Swamp in the Orange district on 17 May 1849. Other children followed – Mary Ann (b.18 Feb 1851, Orange), Emma Jane (b.1855, no records), Henry (b.1857, Orange), William (b.1858, only birth record), and Caroline (b.1863, only birth record).

From the limited evidence of the birth of children, James and Caroline settled in the Springhill/Gosling Creek area south of Orange but they must have moved around quite a bit. No doubt that situation resulted from James' involvement in mining activities, with some time spent at both Lucknow and Cadia. When James died of consumption (TB) in August 1863, he was only 47 years old, his eldest child George was 22 years of age and his youngest Caroline was only two months old. His wife, Caroline, lived on for many years thereafter and died in Orange in 1891. Both James and Caroline were buried in the old section of the Orange Cemetery. George married in May 1864 to Elizabeth Hocking in Orange. Elizabeth married John Job in March 1864. Thomas remained in the Cadia area. Detailed known information on all the children and their descendants is given in Lynette Litfin's book.

3.1.2 Thomas Bargwanna

Thomas Bargwanna was born in Cornwall on 13 March 1845 to James Bargwanna and Caroline nee Jewry as mentioned above. He arrived with his parents on the *Harbinger* in Sydney in February 1849, aged 4, and would have been with them in their moves over the Blue Mountains. It is not known where he grew up though there is no doubt that it would have been in some mining location. His father James died in 1863 when he would have been about 14 years old. As a result, he would have been expected to work around the property in Springside and could have been employed quite soon at Cadia.

There were other Cornish folk in many of the small villages in the districts from Benaree and Springside to Cadia. By word of mouth, he would have known what was happening in the district. He could have known of the Gill family who would have been living at Benaree, with William Gill working both at Cadia and back on his farm. Thomas would have learnt what it meant for a mother to be left with young children to support.

When William Gill died in 1884, Thomas Bargwanna was a bachelor, aged about 54 years. No information is available about his meeting with Mary Jane Gill but they did take the decision to marry in 1889 in Orange; the remaining Gill children would have still under the age of 18 years. There were no children from this marriage. Thomas died in August 1913 and was buried at Orange. Mary Jane Bargwanna lived on well past both husbands and died at Orange in 1924 and was buried in Orange Cemetery.

William, the youngest brother of Thomas, was in Cadia in 1908, probably at one of the mines, when the Petition for attention to the Cadia post office management was sent for attention. William would have been about 50 years old and signed in his own handwriting as scanned below.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'W Bargwanna', written in dark ink on a light background.

There are many Gill descendants of William and Mary Jane Gill and also many descendants of James and Caroline Bargwanna at places around New South Wales and elsewhere in Australia. Thanks go out to them for their help in putting the story of their ancestors in place here.

4. Thomas Barrett and Family

The author was provided with further advice by Mrs Monica Bishop, in addition to the Gill family history. She has a family connection with Mrs Bernadette Symons whose grandmother Mary Ann Barrett was born at Cadiangullong in 1864, as shown on the birth certificate held. Mrs Symons has provided the author with background on the Barrett family.

Thomas Barrett was born in Sydney in 1835 after his father John Francis Barrett and mother Ann nee Johnston arrived from England in 1833. In 1861, Thomas Barrett married Emma Wilson at Burrangong, Lambing Flat (Young NSW) on the property where Thomas was working. Emma Wilson was born in Yass in 1840. Reference to the NSW Births listed on CD-ROM indicates that Thomas and Emma Barrett moved to Forbes where their first child James Barrett was born in 1862.

From the next two Barrett birth records, it is likely that Thomas and Emma decided to move from Forbes to Cadia sometime before 1864. Mary Ann Barrett was born at Cadiangullong in 1864 and the birth was registered in Orange. Mrs Symons has informed the author that Thomas Barrett was mining at Cadia. Their next child, John Thomas Barrett, was born at Cadia in 1866 and was registered in Orange also.

Two years later, the family moved to Mudgee where Edward Barrett was born in 1868. No doubt the move from Cadia could have been caused by the cessation of mining activities there about that year. That move terminated the connection with Cadia because, in addition to the birth of son Edward, there were five more children born in Mudgee (3 girls and two boys).

About 15 years ago, Mrs Symons and her husband had visited Cadia and saw the little cemetery. They marvelled at the beauty of the place. They visited again about three years ago, saw all the mining activity and were very surprised.

The author thanks Mrs Symons for the provision of the story of the two children born at Cadia to a father and mother living at the village, and the fact that the father, Thomas Barrett, was a miner at the Cadia Mine.

5. The Grinsted Family

The history of this family does not follow the usual line where the father was a miner at the Cadia Mine nor was he Cornish. The author is fortunate to have been contacted back in year 2000 to place an entry on the Cornish Association of NSW Surname pages. Philippa Barbour meanwhile had been collecting her family history together so that a request for information produced material that is presented here. There have been various spellings of the surname such as Grimsted, Greimstead, Grinstead and Grimstell but this story will stick to the Australian spelling Grinsted.

Frederic Grinsted's forebears were farmers although not landholders of New Salts Farm from 1786 to 1832, near the estuary of the River Adur in Sussex about midway between Brighton and Worthing on the south coast of England. Frederic (sometimes recorded as Frederick) was born on 4 October 1840 in Lancing, Sussex, the youngest of eleven children, to Edward F. Grinsted and his wife Susanna nee Sherrin. He was baptised at Lancing Church on 8 November 1840 and his father's occupation was given as Yeoman. His name is recorded at the age of 8 months in the 1841 Census along with his parents and 8 siblings under 15 years, in the Borough of New Shorham, Lancing. Edward Grinsted was described as a Farmer. Two streets in Lancing carry the Grinstead name today – Grinstead Lane and Grinstead Road.

No doubt Frederic's early rural life stood him in good stead for, by the time of his marriage, he had left Lancing to take up his trade of Butcher which he continued to practise off and on for the rest of his life.

On 5 April 1864 at Christ Church Battersea, Frederic married Frances Sarah Mason. At that time he gave his occupation as Butcher and their usual residences as Battersea. The couple came to Australia shortly after their marriage and their first child, Edward John, was born at Redfern NSW on 3 November 1866. Two daughters were born in Bourke Street, Redfern – Florence (1867) and Alice Susannah (1868). Frederic gave his trade then as Butcher.

By 1870, the young family had moved to Trunkey Creek where four more children were born – Emma (1871), William Thomas (1873), Fanny Ada (1874) and Agnes Emily (1876). Alice Susannah died from a “slow fever” at the age of nearly three and was buried in the cemetery at Trunkey on 4 February 1871. During this period, both parents gave Frederic’s occupation as “butcher”, “miner” and “gold miner”.

By the time their sixth daughter Rose Edith was born on 28 February 1878, the family had moved to Cadia. Frederick Grinsted is listed in the 1882 Sands Country Directory (Cadia) as “Butcher”.

It is not certain that the eldest child Edward was with the family at this time for, in an obituary written in 1944, it was claimed that he commenced an apprenticeship in plastering at the age of nine years. It is possible that several of the children attended school at Cadia. At the time of their arrival there, their ages would have been Edward (12), Florence (11), Emma (7), William (5), Fanny (4) and Agnes (2). On 5 November 1880, Frances Grinsted gave birth to a second child in Cadia – daughter Annie Victoria.

The family left Cadia soon after this event. Annie (aka Anna) Victoria Grinsted died at Lords Place, Orange and was buried in the Orange Cemetery on 3 March 1881. Frederic and Frances had two sons born in Orange – Frederick Albert (1883) and Henry Percival (1885). Frederic had resumed his trade as Butcher.

Surprisingly, he gave his occupation as “Miner” in the 1901 Census, residing at Anson Street, Orange, in a household of 6 males and 8 females. In Philippa Barbour’s notes to the author, she had gathered that Frederic Grinsted was not very successful in his mining ventures – it was no wonder that he kept falling back to his trade as a butcher as a great way to get free meat for the hungry mouths!

Frederic Grinsted died in Anson Street, Orange, on 10 September 1903, aged 62 years, and was buried in the Orange Church of England Cemetery. Frances Sarah Grinsted died at the age of 83 years at the Sydney suburb of Summer Hill and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery on 17 February 1926. Her parents were listed as John Little Mason (Engineer) and Susan nee Bull. Their surviving children were given as Edward J., Florence (Middleton), Emma L. (Withers), William T., Fanny A. (Pownall), Rose E. (Topham) and Frederic A. – 1 male and 3 females deceased.

It is worth adding, with many thanks, a little addendum from Philippa Barbour. Her paternal grandmother was Frances Ada Grinsted Pownall and she remembered her as “Granny in England” who died in 1954. In a trip in April 2003, Philippa could not find her burial place in West Sussex but she found and photographed the house where Frances Ada died – a lovely view overlooking the chalk hills to the north and the English Channel to the south.

6. Blood/Holman Family History

The movement of Captain Josiah Holman and his family from Cornwall to New Zealand and then to Cadia in New South Wales has already been given extensive early treatment in Part 1 of the Cadia History. The move of Dr Matthew Blood from South Australia to Cadia as a general practitioner (GP) and medical superintendent at the Cadia Mine has also been

mentioned in Part 1, especially as his daughter Dorothea married John Penrose Christoe, the smelter captain at Byng and Cadia. Dr Blood moved back to Kapunda in South Australia and more is to be told about him. The some descendants of both men stayed in Cadia with more to be told of them as well. The marriages between the Holman and the Blood families are so much part of the life of Cadia that the material available to the author is presented here.

6.1 Dr Matthew Smyth Blood

It is probable that, with the move of his son-in-law John Penrose Christoe and his daughter Dorothea to Queensland together with the apparent reduction in activity at the Cadia Mine, Dr Blood and his wife and some of the family decided to move back to Kapunda in South Australia. Dr Blood took up his medical practice again in Kapunda and became an important member of the community once more. He and his wife celebrated their 50th Wedding anniversary in mid-March 1883, with heartiest congratulations of his many friends.

Dr Blood had been out attending to a patient and had just returned home when he died suddenly on 29 March 1883, aged 76 years. The news of his death spread rapidly around Kapunda and it was not surprising that an article, rather than just an obituary appeared in the Kapunda Herald on 30 March 1883 under the heading "Sudden Death of Dr. Blood". It provides appropriate background on the man who had been most welcome in Cadia.

From the time when Dr Blood had returned from Cadia to Kapunda, he continued to reside there in Mine Square where for many years he had been the sole medical officer of the mine and the town. The article goes on the following vein:

Dr Blood was a thoroughly good citizen, taking an active part in all public movements; he was a man of generous sympathies and kindly disposition, ever ready to assist the suffering and needy, and the readiness with which he at all times placed his professional services at the disposal of the Kapunda Hospital Board, was in itself a substantial evidence of his philanthropy. ... He was one of the founders and the first master of the Masonic Lodge in this town. He was also a warm supporter of the movement for constituting Kapunda a Corporation; and was its first Mayor, in which capacity he had the honour of welcoming the Duke of Edinburgh on his visit to this town. In 1876, Dr Blood was again elected Mayor and served another two years. He has been an active member of the Hospital Board ever since its establishment; and also of the local School Board, and was so up to the date of his death.

Dr Blood had a very large family though his eldest son Matthew died at sea on his way back to South Australia, acting as the surgeon on a ship with many immigrants and had been hoping to join his father in his medical practice in Kapunda. The second son William is away in the other colonies [actually Cadia – author], the third son being Mr John Blood J.P. of Auburn. The married daughters are Mesdames Christoe, Salter, Galloway, Mrs Pitcher having died some years back. There are also two single daughters residing in Kapunda. Dr Blood had been looking particularly well of late and on the day before his death had arranged with Mr Uren that he and Mrs Blood would have their portraits taken as a memorial of the golden wedding.

That was not to be, so it is appropriate to return to the Blood family in Cadia.

6.2 William Smyth Blood and Emily Louisa Holman

We pass on to William Smyth Blood next because he is closely associated with the Holman family. William Smyth Blood was born on 1 Dec 1839 in Co. Clare, Ireland. He came to Kapunda in South Australia with his parents and moved with them to Cadia when Dr Blood took up his medical practice there and became the medical superintendent for the Cadiangullong Mining Company

William would have been a man of 30 years of age when married Emily Louisa Holman on 20 April 1870 in Cadia NSW. William and his family stayed on in Cadia on and off for a number of years, managed a store there for some time though not very successfully as he was declared a bankrupt later. It was he who was the third member of the Cadia School Board mentioned above. Six children were born to this family:

- i Mary A.C. Blood, b.1870, registered in Orange; married James Dooley in 1887, Sydney NSW; d. 1890 at Newtown NSW.
- ii Mary Anne Emily (known as Marianne Emily) blood, b.1871, Orange; d. 11 Feb 1902 at Bundaleer SA.
- iii William Frederick Blood (known as Fred), b.1873, Oban NSW; married Frances Burfitt in 1895 at Orange NSW; d.1952, Grafton NSW. Frances was born in Cadia.
- iv Henry Arthur Ernest Blood (known as Ernest), b.1875 Armidale NSW; married Ruby H.M. Fry in 1905 at Sydney NSW.
- v Dora Annie Blood, b.1878, Orange; d. 31 Jan 1879, Cadia NSW, at four months old.
- vi Susan Louisa Blood, b.26 Sep 1883, Orange NSW.

William's wife, Emily Louisa nee Holman, died on 4 October 1883 at Cadia after the birth of her daughter Susan Louisa and was buried on 6 October 1883 at Cadia alongside the burial place of her father and mother, Josiah and Elizabeth Holman. The tombstones of that burial site have been transferred to the Cadia Garden Cemetery of Remembrance.

William Blood remarried on 14 Jan 1885 to Margaret Alicia Shiel at the Roman Catholic Presbytery in Orange. Margaret Alicia was the daughter of Murtha and Mary Shiel. William Blood died on 31 March 1905 and was buried at Cadia on 2 April 1905.

6.3 Josiah Holman jnr and Emma Burfitt

Josiah Holman jnr was the son of Captain Josiah Holman and his wife Elizabeth, born in Cornwall in 1853. He travelled with the family to New Zealand and thence to Cadia. He became involved in the operations of the Cadia Mine with his father.

Josiah Holman jnr married Emma Burfitt at Cadia on 23 January 1877. Emma was the daughter of James Ingram Burfitt. Their first child was born at Cadia and was named Mabel Dorothea. With the wonderful advice given by Mrs Margaret Tie, the author has been provided with a copy of a hand-written letter. Emma Holman from Cadia wrote to her father, after the birth of Mabel Dorothea Holman who, in time, became the grandmother of Mrs Tie. That letter is reproduced here, as written, with due thanks to Mrs Tie.

CADIA
December 29th 1877

My dear Papa,

No doubt you think it very unkind of me not answering your kind letter before this, but you must forgive me this time and I will promise to write oftener in future.

Well dear Pa Holman told you I had a baby and I can tell you I am quite proud of her for every one says what a fine child she is. We are going to call her Mabel Dorothea – I expect you begin to feel quite old now that you are a grandfather.

I got a letter from Ma today. She says that she is not going to Roma until the cool weather sets in, I think it a very sensible plan for I am sure her and the children would never be able to bear the journey over, such hot weather as this. I think it will be a great undertaking for her when she does go not having any man to take their passages or do anything for them and of course everyone strangers to her.

George as gone up to live with Dan Perry, he was living with Mr C. Mitchell for a while but they could NOT get on at all.

The mine is looking very dull the people are gradually leaving most of them having selected or bought farms about the neighbourhood.

You will be surprised to hear that old Jack Aspinall as left after living here for so many years.

The old woman as not got the slightest idea where he has done to.

Roberts is still keeping the public open he nearly had it burnt down a week or two ago by some man that was there drinking, he set fire to it in three of the rooms and burnt a good part of the furniture that was in them.

Mrs Robson, Joe's eldest sister, is over from New Zealand staying for two or three months of course they were all very glad to see her it being such a time since they saw her.

Now dear Pa I have told you all the news worth mentioning so will say good-bye.

Joe joins me in sending his kindest love to you and

Believe me

Your most affect^{ate} daughter

E. Holman

Do not forget to write sometimes to let us know how you are getting on.

Good bye

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For those who read this letter, it is interesting to note that "Papa" is of course her father, James Burfitt, "Pa" is Captain Josiah Holman, "Ma" is Elizabeth Holman, his wife, and "Joe" is Josiah Holman jnr, her husband

Mrs Tie was uncertain about her reference to "Ma" and the place to which that lady was going. To the author, it must certainly be Mrs Josiah Holman whose husband at that time in 1877 would have been in Queensland, probably investigating some Queensland mines and inspecting Peak Downs Mine. "Roma" is the town in Queensland, about 332 km WNW of Brisbane and SSW of Peak Downs. Her daughter-in-law Emma was much concerned about such a long trip for her into the back blocks of Queensland on those days. We agreed that Mrs Holman was not readily diverted from such a long difficult trip and was very well travelled lady for the times.

The reference to Jack Aspinall is fascinating because he obviously went bush, clearly still very active at the age of 61 years! Nevertheless, as Mrs Tie and the author agree, Jack

Aspinall appears to have resurfaced in Cadia because the Cadia Burial Register includes John Aspinall who died on 16 Jan 1884 at the age of 68 years.

Mrs Robson is Elizabeth Simmons nee Holman, the eldest daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Holman. She married in New Zealand and remained there when the Holman family moved to Cadia. Emma Holman's letter has one of the few references readily available to Mrs Robson and it was a surprise to find that she had spent such a long visit with her parents in Cadia in 1877. She was obviously a much-travelled lady as was her mother.

When Mrs Tie sent this letter to the author, she added one note with which the author agrees completely – "The letter does provide a small window on life at Cadia in 1877."

6.4 Elizabeth Simmons Robson nee Holman

The Elizabeth Robson story has been filled out a little more by Mrs Tie. Elizabeth Holman, at the age of 16 years, married George William Robson at St Matthews Church of England in Auckland on 5 July 1859. In 1860 her first child was born in Auckland, a boy named George William Robson also and he died young.

Another boy, named Charles, was born in Auckland. When he grew up in New Zealand, Charles married a young lady named Mary and they had two children, Clarence and Simmie. It is interesting to note that the Holman family knew Elizabeth Robson as "Aunt Simmie". Charles died in 1931 aged 69 years and was buried at the Waikumete Cemetery at Auckland. Mary died in 1940, aged 82 years, and was in the same grave as Charles.

Elizabeth Simmons Robson came to Cadia again though the reason for her return is not known definitely though it may have been connected with the death of her father Josiah Holman on 2 September 1893. She was provided for in the will of Josiah Holman, dated 5 July 1893 as if she was his dependent so she may have been a widow.

Elizabeth Robson died at Cadia on 2 January 1895 from Chronic Brights Disease, aged 52 years and was buried at the Cadia Cemetery. The certification of death states that the witnesses were J.F. Burchitt and Fred Parish, that she had been born in Gwennap CON and had lived in New Zealand for 20 years and three years in NSW. She had been married in New Zealand to George Robson 21 years before and had a son Charles then aged 30 years. The record suggests that she had been in NSW for 3 years so that she could have arrived in Cadia before Josiah Holman's death. Her mother, Elizabeth Holman, died three years later on 26 March 1898.